

enacted, will not interfere with friendly countries abroad who are now supplying us with a great deal of our domestic mineral needs.

I cannot conceive of the Congress not taking favorable action on this program which is absolutely necessary for the survival of a great many of our domestic mines. I do not believe that the House of Representatives wants to accept the responsibility of allowing this basic industry to collapse and for us to become dependent altogether on foreign imports for our metal needs.

It is imperative that we get a favorable vote on S. 4036. The Nation's security and welfare is bound too closely to this metal program for the Congress not to take favorable action.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Domestic Minerals Act of 1958."

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. EVINS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (S. 4036) to stabilize production of copper, lead, zinc, acid-grade fluorspar, and tungsten from domestic mines, had come to no resolution thereon.

WHEAT UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 441)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives;

I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 11581, "To remove wheat for seeding purposes which has been treated with poisonous substances from the 'unfit for human consumption' category for the purposes of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, and for other purposes."

Virtually all of the seed wheat entering the United States comes from Canada. Much of the wheat so imported is treated with poisonous substances which act as inhibitors of wheat diseases and insects. As such wheat is unfit for human consumption, it is so classified under the Tariff Act. Under the classification, "wheat unfit for human consumption," treated seed wheat is dutiable at 5 percent ad valorem (about 10 cents per bushel at current prices) as compared with a duty of 21 cents per bushel on all other imported wheat, including untreated seed wheat. The present measure would reclassify treated seed wheat and put it in the straight "wheat" classification, thereby making it subject to the higher rate of duty.

The duty on wheat unfit for human consumption was reduced from 10 to 5 percent ad valorem in a bilateral agree-

ment with Canada effective in 1939. The present rate was bound under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in 1948. These agreements recognize the right of the United States to raise duties or impose quotas should imports, at current rates of duty, of wheat unfit for human consumption seriously injure or threaten injury to domestic producers. Similar protection is provided under these international agreements and the Agricultural Adjustment Act with respect to imports which interfere with programs of the Department of Agriculture.

There is, in the record, no claim that the present rate of duty is imposing a hardship on anyone, or interfering with any program of the Department of Agriculture. Our laws provide a method for making and sustaining such a claim, which has not been invoked in this case. While, in some respects, seed wheat classifications may be anomalous, this seems a scant basis for taking an action which, I believe, would violate our international agreements, and be inimical to the trade policy of the United States, the interests of our farmers, and our relations with Canada.

The United States is constantly working to reduce the barriers to world trade. The latest manifestation of this effort is the recent and overwhelming endorsement by the Congress of a 4-year extension of the Trade Agreements Act. Tariff reduction without serious hardship to our domestic producers is an integral part of our trade policy. Approval of H. R. 11581 would be inconsistent with this policy and would not be understood by our trading partners, particularly Canada.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.
THE WHITE HOUSE, August 20, 1958.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the bill and message be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is going to recognize Members now to send bills to conference and to concur in Senate amendments.

ADMISSIBILITY OF CERTAIN EVIDENCE, STATEMENTS AND CONFESSIONS

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 11477) to amend chapter 223 of title 18, United States Code, to provide for the admission of certain evidence, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CELLER, WALTER, WILKIS, KEATING, and CRAMER.

EDUCATION OF MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 13757) to encourage expansion of teaching in the education of mentally retarded children through grants to institutions of higher learning and to State educational agencies.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I trust the gentleman from South Dakota will not press for consideration of the bill. This bill has been calendared for consideration under suspension of the rules. I ask the gentleman to withdraw his request.

Mr. McGOVERN. May I say to the gentleman from Illinois that this has been cleared with the Minority Leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. MARTIN. I am wondering if the gentleman from Illinois is aware of that fact.

Mr. ARENDS. I may also say to the gentleman from South Dakota that I have information that a number of Members wish to discuss this matter and would object to its being called up for consideration now. I hope the gentleman will withdraw his request.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my request.

WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PREVENTION

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5497) to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Line 6, strike out "recreational and."
Lines 10 and 11, strike out "recreational and."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

IMPROVEMENTS TO CAPITOL POWER PLANT

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 12883) to provide for certain improvements relating to the Capitol Power Plant and its distribution systems, with Senate amendments thereto and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 9, strike out "oil-burning."
Page 2, line 8, strike out "oil."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. JONES]?